

## FIGHT TO DRIVE ALLIES INTO SEA

Turks Fire 5,000 Shells in Two Hours at Anglo-French Trenches.

### GEN. HAMILTON REPORTS

British Commander Describes Assault as "Most Violent Bombardment Yet."

London, July 7.—A desperate attempt by the Turks to drive the allied troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula into the sea is described in a report given out in Paris today by the French war office and a message from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton made public tonight in London by the official press bureau. The French report refers to the Turkish general attack "as the most important they have undertaken since their efforts in the early days of May." Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatch describes the bombardment which preceded the attack as "the most violent bombardment yet experienced."

At least 5,000 shells were dropped on the French and English trenches within a space of two hours. A Turkish cruiser took part in the engagement. Following is the text of Sir Ian Hamilton's report: "The night of July 5-6 was quiet in the northern section. At 4 a. m. the enemy started a heavy bombardment of the trenches. All the guns previous used against us as well as some new ones were put in action, but the bombardment did away at 6 a. m. without doing any damage. During the bombardment about twenty 12-inch shells were dropped from a Turkish battleship in the Straits.

Turks Fire 5,000 Shells. "On the southern sections the Turks kept up a heavy shelling fire along the whole line during the night, but did not leave the trenches. At 4 a. m. their batteries started the most violent bombardment yet experienced. At least 5,000 rounds of artillery ammunition were expended by them.

On the morning of the shelling of our lines on the peninsula had proved to be preliminary to a general attack upon our front. Special efforts were made at certain points, the principal effort being made at the junction of the main division section with that of the French. Here at 7:30 a. m. the Turks drove back our advanced troops and assaulted the portion of the line held by the royal naval division.

Fifty Turks gained a footing in our trenches. Some of the royal naval division held on with the aid of our supports and the men who had retired counter-attacked immediately and hurled the Turks out of the trenches. Another attack on the right of the twenty-ninth division section was practically wiped out by our machine gun fire.

On our left the Turks, massed at Nallah, northeast of the newly-captured trenches, attempted several attacks. None of these was able to get home owing to the steadiness of our troops and their effective artillery support. The bombardment died away towards 11 a. m. though it was resumed at intervals. "Not only was the result a complete failure, but while our losses were negligible and no impression was made upon our line, the enemy added a large number to his recent casualties. It is plain from the disjointed nature of his attacks that he is finding it difficult to drive his infantry forward in the face of fire.

Mine Destroys German Trenches. The official press bureau tonight gives out the following report by the "eyes" of the "news" with Field Marshal French's forces under date of July 7: "Near Quimichy our guns dispersed a working party of our miners blew up 100 yards of the enemy's trenches with considerable loss. On Wednesday we mined and destroyed five acres of trenches on the German front two miles north of Neuve Chapelle. On the first

of July the Germans fired a small mine in front of the Ploegsteert Wood and shelled our front near Hill No. 60. A hostile aeroplane was brought down by our guns and fell within its own lines. "In the neighborhood of Hill No. 60, fifty men from the German 10th regiment recently were asphyxiated by gas escaping from a cylinder which was hit by our shells. On some sections of the enemy's front a number of men carry reservoirs of oxygen strapped to their backs for the revival of men who are effected by the gas. "Paris, July 7.—The official press bureau tonight said: "Rather violent artillery actions have occurred in the region north of Arras and on the Quenneviers sector. On the Heights of Moussy a violent bombardment of our positions at Les Eparges is reported. In the forest of Apremont, after violent combats lasting part of the forenoon, the infantry action reported in the preceding communiqué ceased. The Germans suffered appreciable losses, but realized no further gains at any point. In the western part of Le Pretre woods we regained 200 meters of trenches by a night with hand grenades."

Constantinople, July 7.—An official statement issued here says: "The general situation in the Dardanelles is unchanged. French engagements continue, being particularly violent on the right wing around Sed-el-Bahr. All these engagements are progressing favorably for us. Our aviators have twice successfully bombed the enemy's troops."

## G. B. YOUNG WILL HEAD NEW THIRD INFANTRY

Brig. Gen. Harvey Makes Long List of Changes in District National Guard.

Commissioners for a number of changes in the rank of officers of the First and Second regiments of the District National Guard, made necessary by the merging of the two regiments into what will be called the Third Infantry, were forwarded to the War Department yesterday by Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey. The Secretary of War and the President are expected to sign the commissions within ten days, so that the militia may go into annual encampment with the work of reorganization completed. August is the date set for going into camp, and the selection of a site will be made between Colonial Beach, Chesapeake Beach, Virginia Beach and Harper's Ferry. The commission changes follow:

For colonel, Lieut. Col. Gladie B. Young, First Infantry. For lieutenant colonel, Lieut. Col. Anton Stephan, Second Infantry. For major, Maj. Joseph F. Hodgson, First Infantry; Maj. William A. McArthur, First Infantry; Maj. William A. McArthur, Second Infantry. For captain, Capt. George F. Dodder, Second Infantry; Capt. George L. Pitt, First Infantry; Capt. Edward H. Brian, Second Infantry; Capt. William A. McArthur, First Infantry; Capt. Theodore P. Hays, Second Infantry; Capt. Charles L. Brockway, First Infantry; Capt. John E. Brooks, First Infantry; Capt. John E. Brooks, Second Infantry; Capt. William H. Beckstein, Second Infantry; Capt. Frank Lockard, First Infantry; Capt. Edwin W. Pullam, First Infantry; Capt. Tom E. Fawcett, First Infantry; Capt. Charles L. Adams, Second Infantry; Capt. Ralph Alderman, Second Infantry; and Capt. Herbert C. Barnhart. For first lieutenant, Lieut. John E. Moore, First Infantry; Lieut. Frank E. Sharpley, Second Infantry; Lieut. George F. Dodder, First Infantry; Lieut. Theodore P. Hays, Second Infantry; Lieut. Charles L. Brockway, First Infantry; Lieut. John E. Brooks, First Infantry; Lieut. John E. Brooks, Second Infantry; Lieut. William H. Beckstein, Second Infantry; Lieut. Frank Lockard, First Infantry; Lieut. Edwin W. Pullam, First Infantry; Lieut. Tom E. Fawcett, First Infantry; Lieut. Charles L. Adams, Second Infantry; Lieut. Ralph Alderman, Second Infantry; and Lieut. Herbert C. Barnhart. For second lieutenant, Lieut. Herbert C. Barnhart, First Infantry; Lieut. John E. Moore, Second Infantry; Lieut. Frank E. Sharpley, Second Infantry; Lieut. George F. Dodder, First Infantry; Lieut. Theodore P. Hays, Second Infantry; Lieut. Charles L. Brockway, First Infantry; Lieut. John E. Brooks, First Infantry; Lieut. John E. Brooks, Second Infantry; Lieut. William H. Beckstein, Second Infantry; Lieut. Frank Lockard, First Infantry; Lieut. Edwin W. Pullam, First Infantry; Lieut. Tom E. Fawcett, First Infantry; Lieut. Charles L. Adams, Second Infantry; Lieut. Ralph Alderman, Second Infantry; and Lieut. Herbert C. Barnhart.

These nominations for positions in the staff departments were made also, although this list is not yet complete: Maj. Thacker V. Walker, Second Infantry, to be major, ordnance department, vice Wheaton, nominated for inspector general. Capt. John C. Whitaker, N. G. D. C. retired, to be major, Quartermaster Corps, vice Norman. Douglas S. Bliss, formerly first lieutenant, ordnance department, N. G. D. C., to be captain, Quartermaster Corps, vice Norman, Jr., to be retired. Maj. Francis R. Wheaton, ordnance department, to be major, inspector general, vice Corps, nominated for adjutant general. Maj. Harry Cope, inspector general, to be major, adjutant general, N. G. D. C., vice Cooke, retired.

## GERMANS IN DRIVE, PIERCE FRENCH LINES

Continued from page one.

ern Poland the Russians are delivering violent counter-attacks into which great reinforcements of reserves are being thrown. Military critics here believe that the fifth German drive on the Polish capital is suffering the same fate as the other attempts. This time the Teutons got to within fourteen miles of the important Lublin-Chelm Railway and there, according to all reports, they are sticking. "Laid to Russian Victory. The sudden termination of the Teuton advance is laid to the Russian victory on Monday, when the Czar's troops struck the flank of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army to the northeast of Wilno. This unexpected blow and the great forces the Grand Duke Nicholas now is bringing to bear, it is believed here, will make By-Chow where the Teuton drove now rests, the high water mark of the fifth attack on Warsaw.

In connection with this it is pointed out by experts that for the last few days the Germans have been transporting great numbers of men from the east to the west. German critics, according to dispatches from Berlin received here by wireless, assert that the campaign in Poland is following out its natural course, and that the halt before Lublin is merely temporary in order to prevent undue undulations in the Austro-German line.

Steamer St. Johns COLONIAL BEACH WASHINGTON'S ATLANTIC CITY Saturdays, 2:30 p. m.; other days, 9 a. m. Returning, leave Colonial Beach, 4 p. m.—home again, 10 p. m. Fare: Round trip, Saturdays, \$1.00 good during season; Sundays and other days, 50 cents, good day of purchase only. Children, half fare. Season tickets sold on all trips. BATHING, BOATING, CRABBIN', FISHING. Utown tickets office, 1239 F street northwest and at Moss Ticket Agency, Rabbitt House.

## GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA and his morganatic wife, Countess Brassof.



Petrograd, July 5.—As a reward for his bravery and great tactical skill during the Carpathian battles, the Czar has reinstated his brother, Grand Duke Michael, to all the court honors of which he was divested in 1911 for his morganatic marriage to the Countess Brassof. After the war, it is said, the couple will be allowed the full rights of precedence in the Petrograd court.

## OFFICIALS FEAR KAISER MAY CARRY WAR TO U. S.

Possibility of Submarine Operations in American Waters Is Recognized by Washington Authorities—Canadian Coast May Be Used as Base.

While there is as yet nothing known here officially indicating that the German admiralty intends to extend its submarine operations to this side of the Atlantic, it is no secret here that the possibility of such action has been much in the minds of officials, and the event itself could undoubtedly cause grave concern in Washington. While reports have stated that the Germans planned to operate off the Canadian coast, it is taken for granted here that if German submarines do cross the Atlantic they will operate principally on the route from New York and other American ports. With the exception of some vessels carrying troops from Canada to France and England, most of the sailings in which the Germans are most interested are from New York and other American ports. It is admitted that the United States could not remain complacent with submarines operating off the shores of this country. Exception was taken even to the British cruiser patrol lying too near to New York and other North Atlantic ports. The British patrol contained no menace to life or property as regards merchantmen, whereas events have shown how deadly the German submarine operations may be. It is not doubted that the United States would object to the extension of the war zone to this side of the Atlantic. It regards the German war zone as wholly illegal to begin with. It is pointed out that as Canada is an independent territory, the Germans might have rights in regard to the Canadian coast to which the United States could not well take exception. The difficulty is, as the possibilities of the situation are viewed here, that once submarines crossed the Atlantic their operations would not be confined to the vicinity of Canada.

## "NEWSPAPERS MUST BOW TO SOVEREIGN PUBLIC"

Percy Andree Tells News Writers' Congress that American Press Is Keeper of the Public Conscience—Editors Qualified to Learn People's Will.

San Francisco, July 7.—"It is fit and proper that the press should bow to the public, because the public is sovereign," said Percy Andree, of Chicago, vice president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, addressing the International Press Congress here today. He asserted his belief that the paramount function of the press in America was to act as keeper of the public conscience. Continuing he said: "But when we so bow, let us first be sure that it is the sovereign public we are bowing to and not a mere mob, ignorantly dressed up to resemble it. And above all, even in bowing, let us remember that, though right or wrong, the public ever remains the supreme sovereign. The press, too, can never divest itself of its own supreme responsibility toward that sovereign, upon the faithful fulfillment of which he relies, and for the neglect of which he is ever ready to exact a stern accounting—its responsibility as the keeper of the public conscience. This is no mere metaphor. There never was a time when men as well as women were so fiercely intent upon ap-

pealing to the public conscience and assuming to speak in its name. And who is to distinguish, amid this babel of tongues wagging in the name of the public conscience, which voice is truly the voice of the people and which is not? "It is the incessant conflict between the contrary winds of alleged public opinion that does more lasting damage in our day than even those colossal social upheavals which occasionally result from the clash of interests of race and race. Not because the conflict of human opinions is in itself injurious, for we know that it is not, but because, when opinions, however honest, masquerade in a false guise, they are misleading, and perplex and bewilder the public conscience instead of clarifying and strengthening it. "Who, then, is better qualified than the trained and experienced newspaper editor to point the distinction between the mere passing winds that bend and twist the public mind for a fleeting moment and the real storm wind that originates in the public mind itself, searching it to its uttermost depths and giving it a new and lasting shape?"

## "ALL SAFE" IS MESSAGE FROM LINERS IN MIDSEA

Continued from page one. Ryan's statement that when he left Holt's cell the prisoner was snoring. "If there was any snoring done, I guess Ryan was the snorer. I supposed two men had been left to guard Holt, and I was very much surprised when I learned Ryan alone was on guard." It developed today that before the death yesterday Holt had told Warden Hulse that he had financed his whole bomb proposition with \$200. He said he had saved \$800 when the Cornell season closed in the middle of June. He gave his wife \$200 to take the children to Dallas, Tex., and make a payment on a house, and with the balance he bought explosives and made plans to go forth to slay and destroy. The body of the insane peace advocate is at an undertaking establishment in Hempstead. A telegram was received from Mrs. Holt today asking the authorities to embalm and care for the body and saying that money would be sent, but no directions concerning the disposal of the remains accompanied it. Later a telegram was received from an undertaking firm in Dallas, inquiring how much it would cost to send the body to Texas. Newspaper Men See Body. Newspaper men were permitted to view the body for the first time this afternoon. They found that the face had been made up by the undertaker so that only slight traces of the facial wounds remained. On the right eyebrow there was an abrasion which Holt is said to have received in his fight with Morgan and

## EXPERT DECRIES WAR BLUNDERS

London Times' Writer Says "Munitions Failure Lies on Conscience."

### ALLIES ARE HELD BACK

Lack of Materials Prevent Sending More Millions of Men to the Front.

London, July 7.—The military expert of the London Times says there was an important meeting recently at Grand Duke Nicholas' field headquarters. The Czar and several of the ministers were present at this conference, which took place in a tent and lasted three hours. Important decisions doubtless were taken and are now in course of execution. We can suppose two main questions must have arisen. First, whether the Russian central armies should retire upon the Bug River; secondly, whether the Southern armies should remain where they are, based on Southwestern Russia, or be drawn in toward the north. It would be a grave decision to go back to the Bug and leave the Vistula fortresses of Novo Georgievsk, Warsaw and Lvov to look after themselves. The avoidance of decisive battles in Russia is quite ready for them and the maintenance of her armies on an unbroken front outweigh all other considerations. Even if the southern armies either by design or the force of circumstances are temporarily separated to some extent from the armies in the center this will not be necessarily detrimental to Russian interests if they hold in front of them an equivalent hostile force. We and Russia have our failure to secure an adequate supply of war material after nearly a year of the war, lying very heavily on our conscience. It is owing to this failure that literally millions of British and Russian troops, available and otherwise fit to fight are not in the firing line. It is owing to this failure that Russia is being invaded, the allied offensive in the west gravely disadvantaged already and the Dardanelles adventure paralyzed. It is owing to this failure that the war is being prolonged unnecessarily for a year with all the loss of lives and money this prolongation implies. It is an administration failure from first to last, but its effects in the west are rendered more grievous by the errors of our cabinet, who proved themselves men without genius for war. So did the members of the war council, on whose advice presumably they acted. Most of these men remain in office, heaven alone knows why. Everywhere else blunders have been removed. Nevertheless, raising superior to misfortune, England and Russia will prove to the world they are unconquerable, and in a few months' time the new armies, which are straining at the leash, will come forward to the aid of their comrades who have fought so well.

## ITALY'S KING SEES BATTLE

Ruler Watches Troops Capture 600 Austrians.

Milan, July 7.—The Italian action against Gorizia and the Austrian positions in the Carso Hills is progressing systematically and successfully although slowly as the enemy is here offering the most stubborn resistance. The Italian troops, after demolishing one by one the formidable obstacles in their way, destroying barbed wire entanglements, taking trenches, storming mountain slopes and shelling out the enemy's camp batteries have maneuvered into position with remarkable rapidity. They shell with great precision the Austrian trenches and fortifications and have developed a method of cutting the wire defenses by well-aimed horizontal sniping fire. Four days ago the King himself was present at one of these brilliant operations, viewing it from a point of observation from which he could follow every step of the attack and heights where the Italian left wing, by a sudden rush, took the height, put the enemy to flight and captured 600 prisoners.

## CARRANZAS SEIZE CATTLE

Capture 5,000 Head in Hands of Party of Villistas.

A force of Carranzistas under Gen. Ramon Muñiz in a fight near El Refugio captured 5,000 head of cattle which a party of 150 Villistas were taking to the coast. The Carranzistas, who were yesterday at the Carranza agency here, among the cattle guard were six Americans, who were taken prisoners.

The output of bituminous coal in the United States for the first six months of 1915 is estimated by C. E. Lesher, of the United States Geological Survey, to be between 180,000,000 and 190,000,000 short tons, the rate of production having been from 85 to 90 per cent of the average for the previous year.

## SIR THOMAS G. SHAUGHNESSY, president of the Canadian Pacific, has returned from England with the declaration that Canada will utilize all her mechanical resources as ammunition factories.



## MRS. BULLARD IS NINETY SIX.

Many Friends Congratulate Aged Resident of District.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Bullard, wife of the late Col. Charles M. Bullard, yesterday celebrated her 96th birthday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry R. Warren, at 29 U street northeast. Mrs. Bullard was the recipient of scores of congratulatory messages, and many friends and relatives called to extend best wishes. Mrs. Bullard was Miss Sarah Chancellor, Chancellorsville, Va., where one of the biggest battles of the civil war was fought, was the home of her family, and Mrs. Bullard was born there. She was wedded when 17, and left Spotsylvania County with her husband. She removed to this city in 1872 and has lived here since. Mrs. Bullard has a remarkably clear remembrance of many civil war events.

## KING IN CAMP RISES AT 5.

Victor Emmanuel Takes Meals While Guns Roar Near Him.

Rome, July 7.—King Victor Emmanuel at the front since at 5 and leaves the camp with five days' provisions carried in a motor. The King takes his meals near the troops, generally to the accompaniment of the roaring of guns. A few days ago the King ate breakfast watching a battery in action. Observing one particularly well-placed round, he handed a bottle of wine to the gunner. On climbing to the upper heights occupied by the Alpine battalion, the King recognized Serg. Bisolati, a well-known Socialist deputy, and said to him: "I am very glad to have you among my soldiers." Bisolati replied: "I have no other idea than to honorably serve my country and my King."

A crowd of six couples took a wild stroll to Brockton Sunday.—Enslerry correspondent in Pochontas (Ark.) Times.

## PEOPLES DEPARTMENT STORE

Two Big Dress Specials That Will Bring Crowds Today and Friday

Dresses Made to Sell Up to \$2.98 to \$8.00. This will be a genuine surprise—for nowhere else in Washington can such dainty and cleverly designed dresses be had under \$5 to \$8. They are fashioned of crepes, dimity, lawns, voiles, in many new styles and effects—some with fancy vest effects, suspender dresses, bolero waist styles; some with silk girdles in various styles; white, stripes, figures, checks, etc. Sizes run the full range for misses, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, also for women wearing as large as 46.

Dresses Made to Sell At \$1.49 \$2.50 and \$3.98. Think of it! You are able to buy these pretty dresses, most of which were made to sell at \$3.98, at \$1.49!

Beautiful new dresses, in fine organdy, dimity, and crepe; dots, figures, stripes, checks and a variety of floral effects—the daintiest, prettiest showing you'd find anywhere, and marked \$2.50 and \$3.98 in all stores—for \$1.49. The size lines are full and complete, and all women can be fitted, from the miss of 16 to the woman requiring 44 measure.

## APRONS AND HOUSE DRESSES

At a Fraction of Their Worth \$1 & \$1.25 Reversible House Dresses 69c

Reversible House Dresses, of fine percale and gingham; also a large variety of Ginghams, Lawns, and Crepe Dresses, in sizes 36 to 46. All neatly made and fine fitting garments. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 values. Choice, today, at 69c. Main Floor—Bargain Tables.

\$1.00 Bungalow Aprons 69c. Extra size, 48 to 52-inch bust; aprons made of fine quality percale; coat style; buttoned front or back; trimmed with fancy braids; also contrasted. Positively \$1.00 values; today, at 69c. Main Floor—Bargain Tables.

Tea Aprons, 15c & 25c 10c. Values, at 10c. Tea Aprons of the quality lawn, finished with lace and embroidered initial on pockets; also embroidered, with lace. Main Floor—Bargain Tables.

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